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[3-4]

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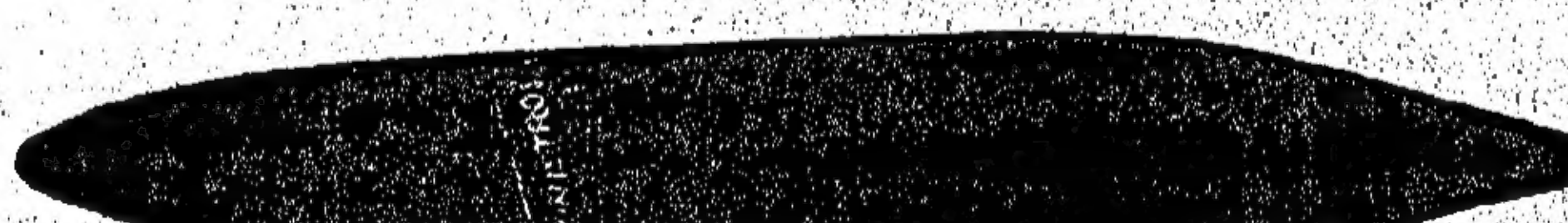
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[181]

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers is not to be surpassed.

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Telephone 141.

THE "GADGETEERS"

[BY LIEUT. VICTOR MACQUEEN.]

In no other war, and on no other front have the Sappers of the Corps of Royal Engineers had so much to contend with as in the present struggle in France. Nature combines with the doviment of men to make behind the fighting-line a belt of treacherous morass, and one of the chief labours of the Sapper has been to fight and conquer the mud. The low-lying lands of Flanders are always water-laden. You dig at your peril there, for the water lies just below the top soil. You dig at your peril, if you have not made arrangements for pumping. At the present time the top skin of earth has been shelled and pitted; each crater has taken to it the rain from heaven and the waters under the earth, and the passing feet of soldiers and horses, the shell-storms, have churned up what remains of the top soil into a quagmire.

In the early days of the war, before the munitions industry was in full swing, the Engineers had to find, where they could, materials for constructing the "gadgets." Old hand-pumps, stry wind-operated pumps, chance plunger, centrifugal, mechanically operated pumps, a little bit of that, a little bit of this, home-made pumps—all were pressed into service by the Engineers. They were to prove themselves the real original "Gadgeteers," men who could take anything with a screw in it and fit it up to work for the good of the Army in general. Did they find a disused motor-cycle engine it was cleaned, repaired, potted into driving a pump. The "gadget" is what used to be called a "take-out." It is the Sappers' word for anything that is constructed by man. A spade is a spade with the Sappers, but a shaped piece of wood for scraping the mud from a spade is a "gadget."

No man's land has a liquid quality about it. The Germans called it "elastic" because it moved, but it has moved always the one way—backwards from the German point of view. No man's land of to-day is the British line to-morrow; the British troops collect another strip of mud. Recently they have started to collect comparatively solid land and to push their enemies into marshy districts, but they had to collect a great amount of mud before they found their feet again. Not far behind them came the Engineers, laying roads through the mud, so that food and stores could be taken up quickly to the mud-scratchers.

The Sappers lay roads for wheeled traffic and boarded paths for the foot, fixing up all sorts of "gadgets" to prevent man and mule being bogged. It is so very easy to get bogged in Flanders now-a-days. The blessing bestowed by the Sappers on the whole-skinned is, nothing to the work they do for the injured. Their duck-boards run from dressing-station to casualty clearing station and the stretcher-bearers may carry men in comfort and the walking wounded have relative solidity for their wayward feet.

In addition to providing paths for the carriers of the wounded and for the walking wounded, the Sappers provide solid proof shelters to be used as dressing-stations. One shelter, in particular, which they made for the Medical Service was a marvel of quick construction. The Sappers cleaned out the inside of an old house. With sheets of corrugated iron, bent to segments of a circle, they ran up a tunnel-like hut in a few hours inside the shell of the house.

First they ran two beams of wood lengthwise along the floor of the house. To these they "dogged" runners of angle-iron, already pierced for bolts to hold the corrugated sheets. The hut was rather more than a semi-circle in section, the axis being about two feet from the ground; a series of single sheets, side by side, formed the walls, and a row on top made the ceiling; the plates were lapped and bolted into a solid circular tunnel. All plates were drilled accurately for bolting before being brought to the site. The space between the walls of the house and the outside of the iron structure was filled in with sand-bags to a depth of about eight feet on top. The floor was concreted and the interior was white-washed to the highest pitch of cheerful cleanliness, and an electric lighting system was installed. The result was a clean shelter in which the wounded men could lie lengthwise across the width of the room, with a path between for the orderlies. The surgeons could see perfectly while carrying out their tasks of mercy under sanitary conditions.

Such magic erections as this, together with the blessed duck-boards and other little odds and ends of construction, have led the hard-working surgeons to believe that the "Gadgeteers" are, indeed, descendants of the wonder-working genies of the Arabian Nights.

DR. ADDISON ON AFTER-WAR TRADE.

Dr. Addison, M.P., Minister of Reconstruction, speaking at a luncheon given at the Cannon-street Hotel by the City of London Traders' Club, said that nothing had caused more embarrassment in the early stages of the war than the fact that we had allowed our enemies almost to monopolize certain branches of industry. Underlying the capacity to produce more than before the war was a better understanding between capital and labour. No go back to the old conditions would be disastrous to the country. With regard to the question of raw materials after the war, it was deplorable that the different trades had not so far appointed spokesmen who could advantageously advise the Government on points of detail. It was necessary to improve our industrial capacity, and to do that the Government must get in closer communication with the heads of the different trades. It was just as essential to work men as to employers to have raw material. Some central control would be necessary for several years after the war, but that would not be permanent, and he would rather the trades rationed themselves than that he should ration them. As far as possible he was in favour of trade without shackling.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

SIR A. STEEL MAITLAND ON CO-OPERATION.

The Under Secretary of State for the Department of Overseas Trade (Sir A. Steel Maitland, speaking at a luncheon given Lord Desborough and Mr. Stanley Machin (President and Chairman respectively, of the British Imperial Council of Commerce) recently, said that having carefully watched the course which matters were taking in Germany, he thought it was quite clear that the competition to be faced after the war would be keener than ever before. He was not quite sure that German organization in that respect would not overdo itself, but whether that were so or not, the competition would have to be met, and Germany would be by no means the only formidable competitor. (Hear, hear.) He had been trying to analyse the course of business before the war by taking certain trades with certain foreign countries and tracing their progression or retrogression, and, although he had come to the conclusion that there was no cause for alarm, he found ample justification for urging reconsideration of our methods if we were not to be overtaken in the race. One of the changes of method that suggested itself was the introduction of closer association on the part of those engaged in similar trades. (Hear, hear.) As for the part the Government should play, he thought it should not merely regulate trade but help it. (Hear, hear.) And that help could be more effectively given to one man or an association of men engaged in a particular trade than to a number of unassociated individuals acting independently of each other and often in conflict with one another. His point of view was that there must be more union among business men and among manufacturers. (Hear, hear.) No one would be foolish enough to wish to destroy individual initiative and individual enterprise in business. He had read recently in the German Press of proposals to introduce compulsory cartelism. That was going to the other extreme. It was quite possible to develop the principle of association in British business without destroying the principle of British individualism. He was not proposing any empirical solutions of the problems that were presenting themselves in the world of trade and commerce, but he was endeavouring, in consultation with the leading representatives of business and manufacturing interests—men whose names were known to all present—to enlist their goodwill and co-operation in the work of the Department, and he was hopeful that the results would be practical and helpful to the commercial community. (Cheers.)

TANK AS BRIDGE PIER.

CANADIAN RAILWAYMEN'S FINE WORK UNDER FIRE.

Mr. Roland Hill, special correspondent with the Canadian Forces behind the British lines in France, writes:—

Several bodies of Canadian railway troops and expert pioneers from the Dominion have been doing almost super-human work in front of Ypres since the August attack, grading and building light and heavy lines.

There is no mixture of earth that can stick like that mud west and north-west of Ypres, and waist deep in it these construction men have miraculously built their lines. First of all it has been no thing but a floating pathway of timber and ties, strung along like a miniature suspension bridge, held together by the thin strips of rails, winding in and out of shell holes, following up so close to the battle that it lines up with the most advanced dressing station. Sometimes under the stress of an ammunition train a hundred yards or so would disappear into the ooze. There was always a gang there ready to save it with chunks of cement from wrecked German "pill-boxes" or whatever of the debris of war happened to be handy.

At one place somewhere behind the former German lines I found a Tank—it had gloriously done its duty before an unlucky shell had caught it—in use as a bridge for the light railway. A swirling stream had been shelled out of its old bed, and had taken the easiest course, that of an old trench. That Tank was made the centre pier of a bridge which a Vancouver railway officer was more proud of than if he had built the middle span of the great Quebec structure. He put a tremendous amount of engineering skill and a very small amount of material into it, and it grew into a thing of wonder. When the line was graded it safely carried the heavy tractors and cars laden with tons of ammunition. He brought up some road planks, bolted them to the top of it, and then sat down contentedly in two inches of mud on the slimy parapet when his final triumph came and three other Tanks successfully crossed to the fighting line ahead.

These things only happen right up behind a first attack. It doesn't take the railwaymen long to make the real line. In a couple of days, perhaps three, there is generally a comfortable working system. Bit by bit the ballast comes up, sandwiched between the ammunition trains, which always have right of way. The lines run over trestles and through, instead of around, the big shell craters. Loops are constructed so that the volume of traffic can be doubled.

Emergency dumps are kept out the mud, and when the line is smashed by a shell there are crews and "civilized" material to build it up again. One vital section was broken nearly fifty times on the night of a "push," and each and every man in that great area that pounded the enemy always had all the ammunition that could be used.

DOING WITHOUT GERMANY.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE OF THE ENEMY WORTH STUDYING.

[BY G. BOOTH HEMING, J.P., EX-MAYOR OF WESTMINSTER.]

Can we do without Germany?

Certainly we can!

But this sharp, decisive answer does not mean that we can afford to ignore all the good features in the commercial enterprise of our enemy. These we need not be afraid or ashamed to imitate or to improve upon, and it is not too much to say that our success in "doing without Germany" depends materially on our acceptance of this fact. Let me touch upon four points as examples worth following.

1.—With regard to foreign nations, our manufacturers must give up their old-fashioned and conservative methods of endeavouring to create a want by supplying the articles which they have always produced. This is reversing the correct order of things, which is first to ascertain the wants of a possible customer and then to supply them. The Germans showed their wisdom by gathering reports from carefully trained agents who spoke the language of the country in which they resided, and gained accurate knowledge of the tastes and requirements of the people and the locality. In this matter we have been lamentably lax, and have played into their hands continually.

2.—Our Consular Service should be entirely reformed. "British" Consuls are supposed to supply to our Government the information just referred to; but when we remember that many of our official representatives abroad are anything but British and that in a large number of instances they were actually of German nationality, what can we expect? During one of my journeys abroad I made the acquaintance of a representative of Great Britain, who in course of conversation informed me that the less he troubled the home Government the greater were his chances of promotion. Such an open confession of failure in the very aim and object of his appointed work amply proves that the need for a thorough revision of the Consular system of this country is urgent.

3.—On all manufactured goods import duties should be levied (food excepted), with preferential rates to our Dominions. On the subject of Tariff Reform I need not enlarge, it has been brought so prominently before the public on many occasions, but I think the war has shown us that it is a necessity, and one may be permitted to hope that it will quickly materialise. Whatever is done, our Dominions must certainly have preference.

4.—The last point, compulsory technical education, is to my mind most important. Every youth engaged in any mechanical trade, up to the age of eighteen or twenty, should be obliged to attend a technical school for a certain number of hours each week in his master's time—six hours, or perhaps four, being the minimum. Evening classes would still be open for those who desired to improve their position. This system of on-the-job education after boyhood's school days are past (guided by advisory committees of experts, both masters and men) is carried out in all Continental cities, and goes far to explain the excellence and merit of many foreign manufactured articles, especially when art enters into the work.

TO FIGHT FOREIGN COMPETITION. To take one illustration of the need for this, according to a high authority, the cotton industry of Lancashire demands each year six hundred boys with this kind of technical preparation, to receive in the mills the further training that will fit them to become overlookers or mill managers; and about eighty young men a year to receive additional "special training" and intellectual discipline that will fit them to occupy positions of the highest responsibility in industry, commerce, and other departments of national life.

One thing is certain: if we desire to progress as a nation, to hold our own against foreign competition, this question of technical education will have to be dealt with as a matter of vital importance. All will acknowledge that as education on sound lines expands the mind, art thus conveyed has a refining influence, fitting the youth of our land to become better citizens—a consummation greatly to be hoped for in our rising generation.

PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. Franklin C. McLean, Director of the Peking Union Medical College, has been commissioned as Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and ordered to active service. He is now in charge of a mobile medical unit that is assigned from time to time to emergency work in different locations when there is need of special medical assistance. For the present he will continue to exercise general supervision over the work that is being done in preparation for the starting of the new school, but it is very uncertain when he will be able to return to China.

In the meantime, Dr. Henry E. Houghton, formerly Dean of the Harvard Medical School of China, has been appointed Acting Director of the College. Dr. Houghton has lately been in charge of the New York office of the China Medical Board, and has just returned to China to take up his new work, which will consist very largely in supervising the construction of the new buildings, and in developing the organization of the pre-medical school which was opened last autumn. Dr. C. W. Young will continue as Dean of the College until the summer, when he will return to the United States on furlough for special study in preparation for his future work in the new school.

Rapid progress is being made with the new buildings at Peking. It is expected that the buildings for the departments of anatomy, physiology and chemistry will be completed by the end of this year, and the hospital buildings, including the pathological institute, by the end of 1919.

DISGUISE AT SEA.

PROTECTION OF SHIPS FROM SUBMARINE ATTACK.

An official statement declares that it has been stated at various times in the Press that the Admiralty have not realized the value of camouflage as a means of assisting to defeat the attacks of enemy submarines on merchant shipping, and that such camouflage as has been tried is not of British origin.

The official document continues:—It can be stated that the Admiralty are fully alive to its value, and several months ago a system of camouflage was originated. The principles governing it cannot be divulged at present, but it may be said that it has not invisibility for its basis.

The theory of rendering ships invisible at sea by painting them various colours is no longer tenable. Endless endeavours have been made in this direction, and numerous schemes have been given fair trial by the Admiralty under actual conditions at sea. The results of these trials have invariably been disappointing, and it has been finally established that unless a vessel and her smoke can be rendered absolutely invisible no useful purpose is served.

The application of Thayer's Law is most commonly put forward as a means of obtaining invisibility. This, broadly speaking, is an adoption of Nature's means for eliminating shadows and so reducing the visibility of birds and animals at close quarters either for purposes of attack or defence, and it is stated that this can be applied to ships by painting the ceilings of promenade decks or other projecting structures white, in order to eliminate all shadows. Actual experience at sea has proved that this is a fallacy, and that the paint, itself, being dependent on the light of the sky, will not overcome shadows.

The scheme now in use has been extensively taken up, not only by the British, but also by the Allied Governments, and no stone is being left unturned to utilize this important asset, which is only one of the many devices which are used to combat the enemy's submarine activity.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. G. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

GOOD SERVICE MEDALS. H.E. the Governor has been pleased to grant Good Service Medals to the undermentioned members of the Police Reserve Force:—

Chief Inspector and Sergeant-Major G. E. Roylance.
Chief Inspector d'Almada.
Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
Chief Inspector J. M. Wong.
Chief Inspector (Mustery) S. J. Chinchin.

Staff Inspector Wittich (original member).
Staff Inspector Eldon Potter (original member).
Staff Inspector Acahill.
Staff Inspector Fothergill (original member).

Inspector A. E. S. Alves.
Inspector C. M. S. Alves.
Inspector C. C. Moon (original member).
Inspector Eustace (original member).
Troop Inspector Gegg.
Surgeon Inspector Thomas.
Inspector Siffard.

Inspector Wei Wing Sam.
Bandmaster da Costa.
Conductor Gonzales.
Co-Sergeant-Major Khawas Khan.
Co-Sergeant-Major Wilks.
Crown-Sergeant, 701 Butterfield (original member).

Crown-Sergeant, 554 A. D. Barratto.
Sergeant-Drummer Wong Shau Nin.
Sergeant, 543 W. S. Bailly.
Troop-Sergeant 630 J. Arnold (original member).

P.-c. 559 G. Grimble (original member).
P.-c. 582 A. Iroon (original member).
P.-c. 678 C. H. Kim (original member).
P.-c. 1 Mow Fung.

PATROLMEN. Warning Officers are required to report to this office the total number of Crown Sergeants, Sergeants and Constables available for Patrol duty, stating as far as possible the numbers residing in the Peak, Central, West Point, Eastern, Kowloon, Yau-mat and Hung-hum districts, respectively.

MEMBERS OF CERTIFICATE. Members are reminded that a certificate other than that of a Surgeon Superintendent will not be accepted unless confirmed by the latter. Confirmation may be obtained by Warning Officers or through this office.

JOINED. Transferred from H.K. Defence Corps:—
P.-c. 428 J. E. Eldridge, ex-London Metropolitan Police and Hongkong Police.

P.-c. 486 J. Brook, ex-South African Constabulary and Hongkong Police.
By Order.
T. F. Hough,
A.S.I. (H.K.) and Adjutant.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1918.

PETAIN TO HIS TROOPS.

General Petain addressed the following Order of the Day to the troops on the occasion of the New Year:—

"Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, 1918 has dawned, and the fight must go on. The fate of France demands patience and persistence on your part. In attack, as in defence, you have shown your worth. On every occasion that the enemy has tried to break through you have stopped him. It will be the same to-morrow."

"The collapse of Russia has not shaken your faith, which is strengthened by the help every day more powerful, of the United States. You are resolute in your determination to fight as long as is necessary in order to assure peace for your sons, because you know that if he who is most in a hurry clamours for peace it is he who is the most persistent who will fix its conditions."

"I salute your colour, and in sending you the most affectionate wishes for 1918 I express to you once again, in addition to my pride in commanding you, my complete confidence in the future."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A.D.C.

PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES.

THE A.D.C. regretfully announce that, on medical recommendation, Rehearsals for Pinkie and the Fairies have to be TEMPORARILY ABANDONED.

It is expected, however, to produce the play in the autumn, when it is hoped that the services of those already enlisted will still be available.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1918. [1772]

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs JENSON & NICHOLSON, LIMITED, OF LONDON, the well-known manufacturers of Varnishes, Enamels, Paints and Colours, to be their Sole Agents for Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1918. [1773]

NOTICE.

THIS is respectfully to state that, owing to the War, everything has become extremely dear. There is no article in daily use which does not seem to have doubled in price. To earn a livelihood, therefore, is very difficult, and we have been reluctantly compelled to ask the owners of Shipyards to devise some means of adjusting this matter.

We have to thank the owners of Shipyards for their kindness in commiserating with the difficulties of labourers and promising to pay Eighty Cents per head per day. This advertisement is inserted, therefore, to notify all owners of Chinese and Foreign Ships that, should they employ our Carpenters to work, they are requested kindly to pay this amount in full.

Notified by the Shoon Ngai Hok Snook (Ships Art School),
394, Canton Road, Mongkok, Yau-mat.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1774]

CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held at the Canton Club Theatre (by kind permission), WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1918, at 3.30 P.M.

Business:—To receive the Annual Report of the Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union and to consider any other business brought before the meeting.

J. M. WRIGHT, M.D., Secretary.
Canton, 11th March, 1918. [1775]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 18th March, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 18th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1776]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

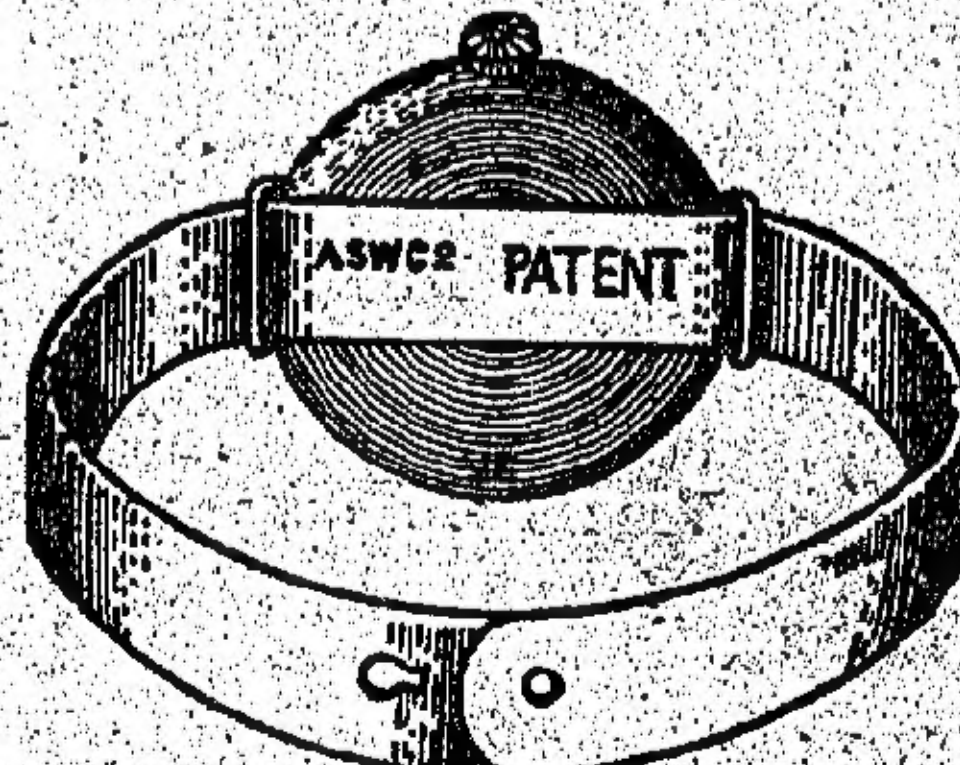
PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Wins, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M.—5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 30th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Wins) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
[1777]

NOTICE.

PATENTS ORDINANCE 1892.
GAMMETER'S PATENT.
IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST WATCHES TO WEARER'S WRIST.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No. 12,031) were granted in the United Kingdom on the 20th August, 1914, and LITERS PATENT have, also, been granted in HONGKONG, to ERNEST OTTO GAMMETER for the above invention.

ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.

Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter,
Anglo-Swiss Watch Company,
7, Dalmeida Square, Calcutta.
[1778]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 14th March, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., when the following Resolution, passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING convened for that purpose and held on the 14th February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of the Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A Print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1918.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [1774]

HONGKONG CLUB
NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VEAUX,
Secretary. [1770]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1918. [1742]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. [1755]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1762]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Customers that Mr. DUBOIS, who left the Colony duties, has returned to Hongkong, and will, from this date, take over the Management of the Technical portion of our business.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE Co., Ltd.,
FLOQUET & KNOX,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1782]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. R. MARTY, Rene Salle Successeur, has as from the 13th February 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., the S.S. "HARON," which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. MARTY, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 350.
P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.,
MAISON, A. R. MARTY,
Rene Salle, Successeur.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. 740

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, DES VEAUX VILLAS, PAAL.
To let furnished, for June, July and August. Share of Tennis Court.
Apply to—
H. T. JACKMAN.
[1763]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [808]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1765]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1629]

FOR SALE.

TSUCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
[1711]

WANTED.

HOUSE at the PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from April 30th.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1764]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.
Apply to—
TONG SENG & Co.,
19, Queen's Road Central. [1667]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.
Apply with references to—
Box No. 100,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1769]

WANTED.

A T the PEAK, for a little girl of 2½ years a resident EUROPEAN NURSE.
Apply—
Box No. 25,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1686]

WANTED.

ON 1st June, for Wei-Hai-Wei, Capable Foreign NURSE to take charge of an Infant.
Apply to—
NURSE,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1768]



SEALED TENDERS will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 A.M. on the 20th March, 1918, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1918.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. A. DREAPER,
Deputy Surgeon-General.
R.N. Hospital,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1768]



ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the S.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

This Fugate for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[64]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."

Pops.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

PLITS 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. N. L. RAILTON and family express their heartfelt appreciation of the numerous expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their recent sad bereavement.

[1771]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14TH MARCH, 1918.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

It is easy to understand the suspicion with which the appointment of Lord Northcliffe and his brother Lord Rothemann to important offices in the Government is regarded by the House of Commons. Both peers are closely identified with newspapers which are generally credited with having caused the downfall of the Liberal Government in 1915 and the retirement of Mr. Asquith from the Premiership at the end of 1916. Consequently, the invitation extended to them by the present Prime Minister to cooperate with him in the conduct of affairs connected with the war was open to misconstruction. Mr. Lloyd George, however, had no difficulty, when challenged, in satisfying the House of Commons that he was actuated by entirely worthy motives. Although he foresaw that the appointments would meet with adverse criticism he was determined "to secure the men best qualified to do the work efficiently" and his courage is to be commended. Lord Rothemann and Lord Ravensbrook relinquished all share in the direction of their newspapers as soon as they were appointed Ministers, while Lord Northcliffe does not hold a Ministerial office. Lord Rothemann has not been so much in the public eye as his brother, but his sound judgment and business acumen are largely responsible for the success of the undertakings in which they are jointly interested. His administration of the Air Board is declared to have been "an unqualified success." Lord Ravensbrook has ably conducted the propaganda in Canada, and Lord Northcliffe, who has been entrusted with the task of presenting the case for

the Allies in enemy countries, is specially equipped for this important work, both by his knowledge of those countries and by his admitted genius as a news organizer. The propaganda in all the other Allied countries and in Germany itself is conducted almost exclusively by journalists, and, in view of the results obtained by the enemy in Russia and Italy, the importance of selecting experts for the purpose of directing a vigorous "counter-offensive" in this direction is self-evident. Too long have we been content to leave our cause to speak for itself, and it is full time that we awake to the fact that in this war of endurance between nations psychological considerations cannot be ignored. The old saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword" has lost none of its force. It is indispensably necessary to keep the real issues clearly and constantly before our own people so that they may not be misled by the insidious efforts of the enemy to countenance a parchment peace. If, in addition to this, we can make the masses in the countries now fighting against us understand our real aims, it is scarcely conceivable that they will tolerate the continuance of this terrible war. Some day the scales will fall from their eyes, and the sooner the better for humanity. Even if the German nation is hypnotized, as it seems to be, it must be true that "you cannot fool all the people all the time." In all President Wilson's speeches there are indications of his belief that ultimately the autocrats will be brought to account by their own people. If the Russian debacle is a sore disappointment to those of us who placed our faith on the Russian army, it is not without its dangers for the Junkers. There can be no doubt whatever that, even in pre-war days, among the night-mares present in the mind of the Kaiser that of a Russian revolution was always prominent. Nobody understood better than he how rapidly ideas about liberty and equality spread. The German people are very docile in their native land, but Mr. GERRARD has pointed out that only one German has left the U.S.A. to fight, as a volunteer, in the army of the Fatherland. The German-American evidently does not relish the idea of sacrificing himself for the Kaiser. While it is possible that the majority of the German and Austrian prisoners in Russia will elect to return to the trenches, it is probable that they will carry back with them contagious ideas which may lead to the overthrow of the autocracy. We cannot suppose that the possibilities of propaganda in Russia, so carefully estimated by our enemies from the beginning, will be entirely overlooked by the Allies. Lord Northcliffe's agents may find that at least one road into enemy countries leads through Russia. In Germany the Press has always been a tool in the hands of the ruling classes. In the British Empire an unmuzzled Press has been the palladium of the people's rights. Under the stress of war certain rather vexatious regulations have affected all publications. The latest proposal was to make it an offence in Great Britain to publish even an innocent leaflet if it had not been first submitted to the Press Bureau. The startling legal aspect of this innovation, against which practically all of the Home newspapers protested, was that it constituted any person employed by the Press Bureau a judge above the law. If the Government wished to punish offences against the Defence of the Realm Act, the machinery of the Law Courts had to be used. But the new proposal gave power to an unknown man in a Government office to decide whether the people of Britain should be allowed to read certain literature. It was modified before it became law, but the measure, as it now stands, is sufficiently arbitrary to create considerable uneasiness. The great danger is that if a country is forbidden to discuss matters "relating to the present war or the making of peace" by the Government, then the errors of the Government cannot be exposed. And when people attain a position in which they are exempt from criticism they are apt to imagine that they can do no wrong. Yet it was the Press which first directed the attention of the public to the shortage of munitions and the muddle in Mesopotamia. Throughout the war the Press has worked under most difficult conditions, but in many instances to the great advantage of the country. On the whole, the British Press has stood the strain of war well; and has been intensely patriotic. We

have perfect confidence in publicity as a cure for many evils, and while it is obvious that the greatest secrecy must be maintained in connection with certain naval and military matters, liberty must be defended. There is a great deal of sound common-sense in the JOHN STUART MILL statement: "The peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is that it is robbing the human race, posterity as well as the existing generation, those who dissent from the opinion still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right they are deprived of an opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if wrong, they lose, what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer and livelier impression of truth produced by its collision with error." British soldiers are dying to win the battle of liberty, and we must preserve that sacred trust in the Empire. Bureaucrats do not favour a free Press, and suspect that the most innocent statements contain sedition or heresy. For the man—if there be one—"with soul so dead" as wilfully to publish information of any real value to the enemy, public opinion would immediately demand the utmost punishment, but, in general, the more publicity that we have in regard to the war, its objects and the methods employed in waging it, the more determined will people be to save civilisation from the dangers that encompass it.

The Lusitano Recreation Club's Annual Athletic Sports will not be held this year, for several reasons.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will be held on Monday, March 25th, at 12 noon.

The annual meeting of the Canton Medical Missionary Society will be held at the Canton Club theatre on Wednesday, March 20th.

The Corporate Communion of The Mothers' Union will be at St. John's Cathedral on Monday, March 25th, at 11 a.m., and on March 19th as stated on printed card.

Atomisers for the use of the public are now installed at the Kowloon Railway Station, the Government Dispensary, Nathan Road, and at the Yau-mat Disinfecting Station.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, who is suffering from measles, has gone to Tai-po. Mr. C. D. Melbourne has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from the same complaint.

The A.D.C. announce that rehearsals for "Pinkie and the Fairies" have been temporarily abandoned upon medical recommendation. It is expected that the play will be produced in the autumn.

The Bishop of Victoria has returned to the Colony. During the last week he has visited Canton, Tai Lung and Kowloon, holding confirmations. At Tai Lung he dedicated a spacious new Church that has been erected mainly by contributions from the Chinese Church members.

The speeches delivered at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce on March 8th, together with the comments of the local Press, have been reprinted by the Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., in pamphlet form and are offered for sale at 30 cents a copy.

CORRESPONDENCE.
OVERCROWDING AT CINEMA THEATRES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Your correspondent "Regulation" must have the whole of the Ordinances of Hongkong at his fingertips. He asks why "Grouser" does not inform the Police or the Building Authorities of the overcrowding. Does "Regulation" know that a policeman is employed nightly in each of the cinema theatres and that any number of Inspectors, both Regular and Reserve, visit these theatres on duty. I do not think "Grouser" is wrong in writing to the Press, seeing that the Police take no notice of the overcrowding—tours, etc.,

CALLISTHENES.

THE WAR

BRITISH WAR CABINET'S HISTORY FOR 1917.

JAPAN DEALING WITH MOMENTOUS SITUATION.

VENIZELOS' POLICY BEST FOR GREECE.

AMERICA'S SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

GERMANY'S PRESS PEACE OFFENSIVE.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

AUSTRALIANS RAID HOSTILE POSTS.

LONDON, March 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians carried out successful raids on hostile posts eastward and north-eastward of Messines. They killed a number and captured a few prisoners. Our casualties were light. There was reciprocal artillery firing south-eastward of Armentieres and eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FAIRLY LIVELY BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, March 12th.

A communiqué states:—There were fairly lively bombardments at night-time on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Reillon, Anreviller, and Louvain.

A German aeroplane was brought down at night on March 11th north of Soissons by our special guns. The three occupants, two of whom are officers, were made prisoner.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RAID ON PARIS.

"GOTHA" FELLED.

PARIS, March 12th.

One of the raiding "Gothas" was felled in flames near the Chateau Thierry, and the crew were made prisoner.

The alarm was raised at nine o'clock in the evening and the "all clear" signal was given at midnight.

Sixty machines crossed the French lines. The barrage was most intense throughout, but a certain number of aeroplanes reached their objectives and dropped numerous bombs in Paris and suburbs.

Several buildings were demolished or set on fire.

CAPTURES AND RETALIATORY MEASURES.

PARIS, March 12th.

The Germans lost three four-seater and one biplane "Gothas" in last night's raid, in which nine squadrons participated. They approached the capital from two directions.

Our aeroplanes in a counter-offensive dropped 5,600 kilogrammes of bombs on the aerodromes from which the raiders departed.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, March 12th.

A wireless German official report states:—Last night we copiously and successfully bombed Paris in retaliation for the enemy attacks on October 9th, 1917, on Stuttgart, Esslingen, Intertuerheim, and Mainz.

RECENT RAID ON LONDON.

CASUALTIES.

LONDON, March 12th.

The Press Bureau announces:—In the air raid on March 7th nine men, eight women and three children were killed, and 45 persons were injured. It is feared that one body has not been recovered.

THE RAID ON NAPLES.

CASUALTY LIST.

NAPLES, March 12th.

Sixteen persons were killed and 40 injured in the raid-cabled yesterday.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR CABINET'S HISTORY FOR 1917.

THE WORST LONG SINCE PASSED.

LONDON, March 12th.

The War Cabinet's History for 1917 has been issued to-day. It forms a most interesting and most important historical record, and also shows the tremendous labours and achievements of the Government. It emphasises that the whole character of the war gradually changed last year, involving a complete transformation of British administration and organisation. Regarding submarinism the document frankly admits that if the enemy had been able to maintain the rate of sinkings reached in February last the military operations of the Allies would have been largely paralysed. The Navy, however, was triumphant, and the document contains much to give confidence that the worst has long since passed.

The document deals fully with Imperial affairs, the Imperial War Cabinet, the War Conference and the constitutional development of India.

BREAD RATIONING.

LONDON, March 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes stated that all the necessary preparations were being made for rationing bread and flour if necessary, but he hoped that if great economy were exercised the rationing of these would be avoided or long postponed. He also stated that it had been decided not to reduce the sugar ration.

THE BEST POLICY FOR GREECE.

ATHENS, March 12th.

It is evident that the supporters of ex-King Constantine consider that their cause is lost. They now say that the Venizelos policy is best for Greece. The forces of reaction are steadily decreasing, despite the events in Russia and Roumania.

FRANCE'S NEW VESSELS.

PARIS, March 12th.

The Government has contracted for the construction of a large number of vessels of a type which experiments have shown can be torpedoed thrice without sinking.

PRODUCTION OF BEER AND WHISKY.

LONDON, March 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to suggestions that the production of beer and whisky should be stopped or further reduced in view of the food situation, Mr. Clynes stated that the tonnage for brewing materials would be reduced forthwith. One hundred and fifty thousand tons of barley had recently been taken from the brewers and malsters, and a further 200,000 tons would be saved by restricting the standard barrelage and using substitutes.

Mr. Clynes declared that under three per cent. of the solid food of the nation would be used for brewing material.

OBITUARY.

LORD BLYTHESWOOD.

LONDON, March 12th.

The death of Lord Blytheswood is announced.

SIAMESE MILITARY MISSION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 12th.

An important Siamese Military Mission, headed by Major-General Phya Bhijai Janridh, who represented Siam at The Hague Conference in 1907, and also served in the Belgian Army, has arrived in England.

After visiting various centres of interest the Mission will proceed to France.

Two out of the four other members of the Mission were educated at Harrow and Woolwich.

They stated that the rupture with Germany caused the greatest enthusiasm in Siam.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

BALTIC—BLACK SEA CANAL.

LONDON, March 12th.

The Copenhagen *Politiken* states that the Russo-German Commercial Treaty will include a plan for the construction of a great canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea, which German financiers are willing to finance.

THE RED GUARDS' VICTIMS.

STOCKHOLM, March 12th.

The crimes of the Red Guards are daily increasing.

The Red Guards choose their victims among the intellectual classes, assassinating principally the clergy of democratic sympathies and landlords. All the Agricultural Councilors except one have been killed.

GERMANY'S MINISTER TO UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, March 12th.

Baron von Mumm, formerly German Minister to Peking, has gone to Kiev as temporary diplomatic representative to Ukraine.

ANARCHISTS POSSESS MOSCOW.

LONDON, March 12th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that anarchists are in possession of Moscow and are determined to fight the Petrograd Bolsheviks if the latter succeed in reaching the city. The Bolshevik leaders are closely watched in Petrograd with a view to preventing them from leaving.

GERMAN SCHEMES EXPOSED.

Dr. Dillon, in the *Daily Telegraph*, gives the gist of numerous letters which he has received from representative men in Russia declaring that the Germans have already secured the support of important financial and social interests in Russia for their schemes. An arrangement has actually been reached to restore the monarchy.

Dr. Dillon's correspondents believe that the schemes can be thwarted, because other influential active elements would be overjoyed if the *Entente* restored order. The former prejudice and suspicion of Japanese intervention has disappeared during the last few weeks. The Japanese could reckon upon the co-operation of numerous political and military elements if they entered as rescuers. There are 6,000 refugee officers at Vladivostok alone. The Polish Army is the most effective military organisation in the country, and many of the present supporters of the Bolsheviks would change sides immediately if the fear of shooting and imprisonment were removed.

LATEST CABLES.

ANATHEMA AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, March 12th.

An undated message from Petrograd states that, in consequence of the departure of the Commissaries to Moscow, the Military Revolutionary Committee formed here, and presided over by M. Ertzky, has issued an anathema against the Bolsheviks, which is to be read in all the churches.

TYPHUS INCREASING IN CAPITAL.

TYPHUS IS INCREASING IN PETROGRAD.

ANTI-SCANDINAVIAN PROPAGANDA.

The Copenhagen *Dagens Nyheder* states that Baron von Rantefelt, the ring-leader of the bomb plot in Norway, has arrived in Finland in order to organise German anti-Scandinavian propaganda.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA'S SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

EXPRESSION BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, March 12th.

President Wilson has telegraphed to the American Consul at Moscow as follows:—"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment, when German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purposes of the people of Russia. Although the Government of the United States, unhappily, are not now in a position to render direct effective aid, it would wish to render it. I beg to assure the people of Russia through the Congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and a full restoration to her great rôle in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic Government and become the master of their own life."

THE BRITISH THREAT OF REPRISAL.

LONDON, March 12th.

Falling a satisfactory reply from Germany by March 12th to the protest regarding Lieutenants Scholtz and Wooley, cabled on February 5th, two German Flying Corps Oberleutnants, of high family selected by the War Prisoners Department are to be imprisoned to-morrow. [A telegram in yesterday's issue stated that Great Britain's protest had been sustained, and that the two British prisoners named would be released and returned to the camp.]

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY'S STATEMENT NOT SATISFACTORY.

LATER.

Germany stated that Lieutenants Scholtz and Wooley had been pardoned. Great Britain replied that it was not satisfied with this, because it did not admit that any offence had been committed. Further explanations are awaited and enquiries are being made regarding the camp to which both officers were sent, whether they arrived, and regarding their treatment.

EARLIER CABLES.

EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-SERVICE OFFICERS.

LONDON, March 12th.

A scheme is on foot under the most influential auspices to provide for ex-Navy and ex-Army officers suitable employment at home and abroad.

The support of the biggest United Kingdom and Dominions' employers is being enlisted.

MAIL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, March 12th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Post Office announces the suspension of mail and money order services to Roumania and Russia, except Finland.

PROMOTION FOR LOWER DECK.

LONDON, March 12th.

The Admiralty announces the promotion of fifty Warrant Officers to Lieutenants.

This is the biggest concession to the Lower Deck since the beginning of the war.

GERMANY CONCENTRATING UPON PEACE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, March 12th.

A telegram from Berné says that the Wilhelmstrasse has ordered German newspapers to concentrate on a new peace offensive based on the idea of balancing the gains in the East against the losses in the West.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION. DISCUSSION IN JAPAN'S PARLIAMENT.

TOKYO, March 12th.

On March 9th, in the House of Representatives, asked whether a request had been received from the Allies to send troops to Siberia the Foreign Minister replied in the negative. He stated that an exchange of views was proceeding, regarding which disclosure would be untimely.

The Leader of the Opposition complained that the Government was not taking the people into its confidence. He favoured military action in Russia, but the presence of Japanese troops might result in driving the Russians towards Germany, unless it was done with the greatest precaution.

The Premier replied that no decision had yet been arrived at regarding the despatch of troops to Siberia, and that the Government was dealing with a momentous situation with the utmost care.

ALLIED CONSULS' ULTIMATUM TO VLADIVOSTOK AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, March 12th.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Petrograd states that the Allied Consuls at Vladivostok have presented an ultimatum to the local authorities demanding the reconstruction of the Government existing before the Bolsheviks and the protection of their nationals.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CHIHILI.

PEKING, March 12th.

Tcheng Tso-ling, the Military Governor of Mukden, defying the Government's orders, sent troops into Chihli, ostensibly en route south to fight the rebels, but the arrival of several thousand troops at Langfang, apparently en route to Peking, is causing anxiety here.

TWO AMERICANS CAPTURED.

Bandits robbed and captured near Yehsien, Honan, two American engineers who were carrying a large sum for the payment of surveys of the proposed railway.

OPERATIONS NEAR CHINESE TERRITORY.

PEKING, March 12th.

A message from Harbin states that General Semenov, the Cossack leader, has been obliged to retire and has taken up a position near Manchouli station.

The Chinese Commander warned the Bolsheviks that invasion of Chinese territory would be regarded as an act of war, declaring that Semenov's force represents the Russian Provisional Government, which China recognised.

The Cossacks arrested the Bolshevik leaders at Blagovestchensk, where they disarmed the Bolshevik forces.

BOLSHEVIK FRIENDLINESS DECLARED.

SHANGHAI, March 12th.

The Bolshevik leaders at Irkutsk telegraphed to the Chinese authorities in Manchuria that they have no unfriendly intentions towards China.

The Chinese replied refusing to consider General Semenov as a rebel.

ECONOMY AT THE FRONT.

HOW CAST HORSE-SHOES AND OLD MESS TINS ARE USED AGAIN.

In the actual war zone every effort is being made to minimise waste, says Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, in the December issue of the *Federalist*. Mr. Appleton has recently paid another visit to the "Western" front, and he writes:

Spent cartridges, broken clips, old horse-shoes, even the nails that are sent to a horse's shoe is cast, are collected and brought down to the base. Mess tins, wagon wheels, dilapidated boots, discarded clothes and blankets, are all gathered up and transferred to a sorting, repairing, and distributing centre. Thousands of articles, including boots, tents, blankets, and guns are repaired and sent back for further use. Employment in these places is given to many thousands of people. The French girls are said to be admirable workers. Those I saw were working rapidly, and most of them were singing. I could not catch the name of the song, but the words showed that it was of love and war.

Referring to the provisioning of the British army at the front, Mr. Appleton mentions that one place alone turns out 300,000 loaves a day, and the officer in charge told him that he had reached his maximum production on an eight-hour day.

"HEATHER DAY" FUND. HOW THE MONEY HAS BEEN ALLOCATED.

The proceeds of Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair converted into sterling amounted to £7,020, and this sum was remitted to Sir Charles Addis, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, with a request by the Committee of St. Andrew's Society that he would undertake the allocation of the fund in accordance with the object for which it was raised. Telegraphic advice was recently received from Sir Charles Addis recommending that the money be distributed as follows:—

Scottish National Hospital, Glasgow	£1,500
Springburn Hospital, Glasgow	1,000
No. 11 Stationary Hospital, Rouen	500
Scottish Hospital, Paris	500
Ten Auxiliary Hospitals in Scotland in sums of £100 each	1,000
Scottish Women's Hospital, Villers Cotterets	1,000
Scottish Women's Hospital, Salonika	1,000
Elise Inglis Hospital, Royan	500

The Committee of St. Andrew's Society has unanimously approved of Sir Charles Addis' recommendations, and he has been requested to distribute the fund accordingly.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] MARCH 12th.

GENERAL LUNG'S MOVEMENTS.

General Lung has established his headquarters in Fochow City, which is strongly fortified.

A message from Hoihow states that General Lung recruited over 2,000 new soldiers from Hoihow the other day and is transporting them to Kingchow.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

General Luk Wing-ting, learning that General Lung's military power has been greatly increased in Koehow, has decided to proceed to the Koehow front to take charge of military affairs. He started from Nanning yesterday, and is reported to have arrived at Ho-yuen, Luk's advanced post. The Artillery Corps has arrived at Kwai-yuen (about 2 days' journey from Koehow) and has proceeded to the front.

THE NORTHERN SQUADRON.

The authorities have received reports that the Northern Squadron suddenly left Amoy on the night of the 9th inst. The Chief Commander of the Squadron, who recently returned from Shanghai, had several consultations with Fokien Tsuchun, but the subject discussed is unknown.

CANTON, March 12th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

We are informed that the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, went with his family to Shai Hing on the night of the 10th instant.

RAID ON SWATOW.

Commander Chan Kwong-ming, has reported that General Lung-Chai-kwong recently proposed to send his gunboats to attack Swatow in order to stop the Canton expeditionary forces to Fukien. Chan has ordered resistance to be offered and has requested the local authorities to despatch reinforcements and naval aid.

KING CHOW.

Martial law has been proclaimed at King Chow, and all the incoming vessels are thoroughly searched.

THE MURDER OF THE ADMIRAL.

It is stated that a man believed to be the murderer of Admiral Ching was arrested yesterday, and is now interned in the Tsuchun's Yamen.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

About nine regiments of Kwangsi troops under General Luk's command arrived at Kwai Yuen yesterday. It is said that eight regiments of artillery are coming from Nanning and that they will be despatched to Yeung Kong. Commander Chan Ping-kwan and his forces have arrived at Chum Chow, and will be despatched to assist Ko Chow. Over ten regiments of Yunnan troops, under Li Lich-kwan's command, were despatched from Canton yesterday. Other armies which have received orders to resist Lung's troops are proceeding to Canton for instructions and will leave for the front as soon as they get their supplies. At the present moment Yeung Kong is almost entirely surrounded by Canton troops.

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GERMAN FETTERS.

M. Maurice Barthe, the famous French Academician, writer in the *Daily Mail*.
The Great General Staff wished to assure for Germany the economic empire of the world, the domination of the universe. In order to succeed it was not sufficient for it to arm its own country; it wanted to disarm the others. While it organized the military and naval supremacy of Germany it aimed at disorganizing the military and social forces of competing or adverse Powers. How did it set to work? How did it pursue throughout the world this methodical undermining of the other peoples?
We know that there exists in Berlin a Press Bureau which employs nearly 300 officers, and which only recently gave its orders to our *London Review*, to all the *Belo* and *Caravan* Press. We learned lately from the report of Sir E. Goschen, formerly British Ambassador at Berlin, that in 1914 the principal German industrial enterprises created a private company, with a Government subsidy, whose object was to corrupt the foreign Press. But that was only one part of the machine; we wish to know all the others.
We know its general structure and its output. We could even describe its working. That is knowledge we acquired only lately by cruel experience. To our own consideration, we have seen the Great General Staff penetrate deeply into the life of the countries it wished to bring under German domination, and we shall never forget the scientific method, with which it laid its hand simultaneously on every centre.
In every Court it acquired influence by the bonds of kinship and of marriage.
FINANCIAL INTERLUDE.
Germany had organized the draining away of foreign capital in order to fertilize her industries and commerce by inducing the great financial houses (Banque-Commerciale in Italy, Sociétés de Crédit in France, and Swiss and Belgian banks) to discount German bills at high rates on the one hand and on the other to divert to Germany French capital which was seeking in Switzerland or Belgium a refuge from the taxation with which it was menaced. Dismissed from the Paris market of loans destined to favour German armaments or those of her allies (Austro-Hungarian loan of £20,000,000 in 1910; Ottoman loan of £10,000,000 in 1911; Ottoman loan in 1913 and so on), or to develop her economic growth (Bagdad bonds, etc.). At the same time she profited by her industrial and commercial organization to acquire supremacy in the economic spheres of other peoples.
In every country Germany created innumerable companies with a national facade—French, English, Italian—in order to exploit German patents for the benefit of German firms. She acquired mining concessions and quays in our ports. Our products were shamelessly counterfeited. Thanks to the creation of powerful "cartels" (trusts) and to dumping she made competition with her industries impossible.
Nor is this all. It is merely a first list of the "charter" that Germany obtained for herself. Do you wish for proof? Cast your eye over each of the people among whom for three years we have been watching with anguish the pulsations of public opinion.
COURT INFLUENCE ABROAD.
In Russia, German influence over the Court was singularly helped by the too simple-liberal-mindedness of the Czar. The apostle of peace, protagonist of The Hague Conference, he played into the hands of Germany. His efforts tended towards the creation of a Society of Nations! But this idea was meaningless and gave no protection to the nations except in so far as its aim was to struggle against German hegemony. The Hague Congress simply made dupes for Germany. It expended itself in empty sterile talk, and was even perjured, since it propagated a false belief in peace. The Czarina was a German Princess; the Baltic and Lithuanian nobility monopolized the staffs, so that the entire Russian General Staff was under the influence of Prussian militarism. Still Czardom might be found wanting and slip away from German influence or more probably, crumble to pieces; but against any such revolution Germany had taken out a counter-insurance by spreading among the nihilistic and day-dreaming Socialists her Anarchist theories of pacific internationalism and war against the feudal aristocracy. Result?—Working through Czardom she provoked the military betrayals, and through the Czarina was, perhaps, about to obtain a separate peace. Working through Lenin she surrounded with her own officers the extremist troops who let loose civil war.
In Greece, a King who was Prussian by education, a Prussian Queen; a General Staff trained at Potsdam. So Greece is paralyzed in her movement towards the Entente, and from that spring consequences of incalculable gravity in their influence on the war. But Germany blunders up against the power of a great patriot, the first statesman of Europe—Venizelos. With the disappearance of the King German prestige is broken.
In Italy—Germany has got a grip on men in power; she has influence, too, with the official Socialist Party; banking and economic influence she possesses which it is impossible to exaggerate. The "defeatists" and the Socialists; Italy only lost the game because of the invasion of Venetia.
In France—Despite the crimes of 1870 and the standing protest of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany had obtained the most redoubtable co-operation. The fine scholarly brain of the Socialist Jaurès was penetrated and poisoned by Germanism, while the financier Caillaux held it to be impolitic and even insane not to rally to the industrial and commercial supremacy of Germany. Caillaux and Jaurès before the war were in favour of agreements with Germany. During the war what Jaurès have done! Today Caillaux is sent for trial on the

LORD READING'S MISSION.

"GOD-SPEED" OF THE BAR.

On the opening day of Hilary law sittings, and in the appropriate setting of his own particular court at Temple Bar, crowded with judges, lawyers, and laymen, the Lord Chief Justice of England received a "God-speed" on his impending departure to fulfil great national duties in America. High Commissioner, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Sir Gordon Howart rose and said:—
Before the work of the term begins, I desire, in the unavoidable absence of the Attorney-General, to express to your Lordship on behalf of the Bar of England, our deep sense of the devotion and public spirit which have led your Lordship to accept the great and exacting office. At the same time, I should like to offer to you the best wishes of everyone of us in your high undertaking. My Lord, we wish you from our hearts a prosperous mission and a speedy return. The occasion is indeed without precedent and without parallel. Never before in the history of war or peace has the King appointed the Lord Chief Justice of England to discharge also the duties of High Commissioner, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary. But in the unexampled needs of the present crisis no other course was open. You had already, my Lord, in the brief leisure which your great office allowed, rendered from the first moment of the war such services to the State as made it clear that high and arduous as your office of Chief Justice is, and regrettable as it may be that you should even for a little time be absent from us, the country has in you a representative and spokesman and administrator of such a character that the arduous and responsible duties which you are to perform are not only a perfect immortality of temper, but also an unimpaired clearness of vision. We shall look forward eagerly to welcome at the earliest possible moment your fortunate return.
SERVICE FOR A UNITED NATION.
The Lord Chief Justice, in reply, said:—
I cannot adequately express to you my thanks for the observations which you have just made, and for the wishes which you have expressed to me on behalf of the Bar of England. I am deeply grateful to you, to the Bar, and, may I add, also to my brother-judges, who have never failed to assist me to the best of their ability whenever I have been called away to perform any duties which in normal times are beyond my office. When I go from this country I shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the law will be administered as heretofore, that justice will be in the hands of my brother-judges, that the administration of the work of the courts will proceed upon the same principles as have existed so long in this country, and that in the present state of the work of the courts it becomes a little easier for me to absent myself.
Mr. Solicitor, you have spoken so felicitously of the relations between this country and America, and in particular of the link, the strong link, of the law between America and England, that I will add to it but few words. With you, I think it not inappropriate that the holder of my office should proceed to America at this juncture, and upon the mission to which His Majesty has graciously appointed me. America founds its law upon the common law of England. Their laws are based upon the same ideals of justice and liberty as ours. They have the same origin, the customs of the English people. They are administered with the same traditions, and in this struggle, which is for justice and liberty, it does appear to me that there may be more reason than is, perhaps, apparent at first sight, in the selection of the holder of my office to proceed to America. When I was invited to undertake this great task I need not tell the members of my profession that I gave most anxious thought to the question whether it was fitting that at the same time I should accept my present office. You have said there is no precedent. To me that is not an answer, as, indeed, it was to you, speaking for the Bar. There is no precedent for the present time. Precedents must therefore be made if the exigencies of the circumstances require it, and I have had the advantage of consultation with the highest authorities before coming to the conclusion that in the temporary absence from this country of the holder of my office I can nevertheless properly undertake the duties now entrusted to me. I will add what weighed so much with me was that the service which was asked of me was in the national interest, not for a section of the nation, not for a political purpose, not for a particular class, but for a united nation which speaks with one voice. Therefore, not only I, but, let me add, many of my brother-judges, if not all, have contributed service during this war which is outside the judicial sphere. Judges, like other citizens, are anxious to do all that is in them. All I can say is that when the time comes I shall consider myself fortunate if upon my return to this country I shall have earned some portion of the attributes which you have been good enough to ascribe to me. I trust that in the labours in which we are all now engaged they are conducting to a peace which will be a lasting peace for which America and ourselves are continuing to labour, and that when that peace has come America and this country will thereafter continuously work for the abolition of war, for the establishment of peace, for the benefit of humanity and those higher laws of morality and humanity which, I believe, will be safeguarded by the purifying and ennobling sacrifices which have been made by this country, and which are now being made and must be made in the future by America.

charge of having sought the destruction of our alliance and seconded the progress of the enemy's arms. And the deputy Jean Louquet, grandson of the German Karl Marx, as chief of a fraction of the Socialist Party.

AN ARMY OF LABOUR.

BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

Modern war is modern industry, organized for a single definite purpose. Behind the Army that fights the enemy with bomb, bullet, and shell, and in some cases alongside of it, there is another army whose weapons are the pickaxe, crowbar, spade, and pulley. This Army of Labour is a large one, so large that the totals, if they could be given here, would astonish most people at home, who have no idea of the vast numbers of this auxiliary host. Nor, I think, have they any adequate conception of its complexity and diverse composition, nor of the skill, judgment, and administrative capacity which have been brought to bear on its organization and control.

The Labour Corps is at work all over the British war zone in France, and on the lines of communications as well, and its staff has to keep touch with units, some of which are very close to that jagged edge of No-Man's Land, where the bayonet gleams and the barrage roars, while others are back among the railway sidings and congested wharves of the base ports. Assuredly no other military department has to deal with such a miscellaneous and cosmopolitan personnel; for there are black men, brown men, yellow men, and white men, British labourers, Chinese, Kafirs, Indians, Egyptians, Fijians, German prisoners, and conscientious objectors, in the highly mixed multitude which digs, hauls, pushes, loads, and carries under the D.L. and his assistants.

Little has been heard of the Labour Corps in this country. It does its work unobtrusively, and attracts small notice either from the regular newspaper correspondents, who are, naturally, intent upon more exciting transactions, or from the occasional visitor who is allowed discreet glimpses of the battle-ground. Even the combatants, who pass the toiling, multi-coloured columns on their way to camp and billet, do not know how numerous these workers are, or how important is their share in the general scheme of operations. The Corps is still a novelty, so new that it has hardly as yet asserted its place in the regular military system; though one imagines that the times are not far off when we shall speak as familiarly of the A.L.C., the Army Labour Corps, as we do now of the Army Service Corps or the R.A.M.C. Under the conditions of modern warfare a disciplined body of unskilled labourers cannot be dispensed with any more than the transport contingents, and those who minister to the sick and wounded.

THE OLD SYSTEM.

This is one of the lessons of the present conflict, but it was not fully grasped till a few months ago, when the Labour Directorate assumed its definite shape. At the outset we were badly handicapped, for we had no reserve force of enrolled second-line men such as the elderly warriors of the French and Italian territorial services, who have fetched and carried, hewn and delved, and made themselves generally useful behind the fighting lines of our Allies. In default of the indomitable dig-outs, in shabby blue uniforms, who cleared up the Marne battlefields, and the tough old peasants who toiled at the mountain roads to the Trentino, we did our best with various makeshifts and temporary expedients. The Royal Engineers were supposed to provide skilled artisans and artificers when these were wanted; and for mere "fatigue" work of any kind, from digging a grave for a dead enemy to laying the track for a new railway, there were always the stout arms and tough shoulders of the infantry private. The battalions were dangerously depleted by these demands upon them in the earlier part of this, and many a fine, smart, well-drilled young soldier, who ought to have been hurling bombs or bullets at the Boche, was to be found leagued in the rear, unloading trucks or stacking timber. Later, the Labour Battalions were embodied, and men unfit for general service were grouped in "permanent base" units; while the R.E. had their own special "employment companies" of navvies, quarrymen, and others. It was not, however, till the close of last year that the whole unskilled labour force was gathered up and pooled under a single directorate. This was done partly with the object of using it more economically and effectively, and partly in order to relieve the fighting units of tasks which are better entrusted to others. The drilled soldier is too costly an article, and too badly wanted at the front, to be kept away from the distinctively professional work for which he has been carefully and expensively trained.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

In theory, all the "A" men of the country not assigned to indispensable civil occupations are or should be engaged in active military duties. The Labour Companies are composed of those who are either above military age or are from one cause or another considered unfit for combatant service. This naturalized British subjects of Alien birth or origin when called up are now being drafted into the Labour Corps, the presence of such persons not being as a rule welcomed in the fighting ranks. Those favoured individuals, the conscientious objectors have been similarly treated, and they form a section, though it may be added a quite inconsiderable one, in point of numbers, of the D.L.'s army of toilers. In England, I believe there is an idea that the "Labour Battalions" consist mainly of conscientious objectors. This is very far from being the case. They are less numerous even than the Aliens, and do not altogether make up more than a few companies.

I may add, while on this subject, that I heard nothing to their discredit. That ever may be the case in England, they have behaved quite well in France, where they have enjoyed no privileges, and have had to perform the same kind of labour, under strict discipline, as the members of the other companies. There is, moreover, some advantage in keeping in the Corps a small permanent contingent of men of British birth who are in the prime of life and health and as strong and fit as the soldiers in the trenches. It is rather hard on the commander of a Labour group that as soon as any of his men can be medically passed for the "A" class that man is combed away from him for "general service." This happens rather frequently; men of military age who have been put in the "B" lists at home owing to heart, chest, or gastric troubles, pick up wonderfully after a few months of the good feeding, the regular habits, and the steady open-air exercise of the Labour Corps. They are periodically examined by the medical authorities, and if the doctors find them good enough for the front line the Labour Corps sees them no more. But the C.O. abideth, unless he asks to be transferred to a combatant unit, as some do.

THE GERMAN PRISONERS.

In one way and another the British Labour Corps makes up a large aggregate; but it is not large enough. There is so much work to be done that the whole number of available men enrolled in these islands cannot do half of it. The Labour Directorate taps a useful reservoir among the German prisoners of war. A considerable proportion of these captives, instead of being sent over to England and Scotland, are employed in the zone of the armies as an integral part of the Labour Directorate's organization. The expense of conveying them to Great Britain, and providing for them there is saved; they can be more cheaply and conveniently accommodated among the millions of men for whom the War Office has already to find food and lodging in Northern France; they earn their rations by regular daily labour, and no doubt are all the healthier and happier for it; and they can be guarded and escorted much more easily and securely in the midst of this military community than in the neighbourhood of English towns and villages. It is almost needless to add that they are extremely well treated. They are housed in commodious wooden huts, warmed and lighted, and their rations are sufficient in quantity and of the best quality. They receive 90z. of bread daily, 12oz. of fresh or frozen meat five days a week, salt herrings or sprats twice a week, tea or coffee, sugar, potatoes, rice, peas or beans, margarine, jam, and cheese, with an extra allowance of broad, rice or oatmeal, and edible fat when engaged on hard manual labour. No one can complain of this dietary; certainly the German prisoners do not, but on the contrary seem entirely content and even cheerful, as they may well be, when they contrast their own lot with that of our poor fellows in some of the German prison camps.

The companies are under the command of British officers, who issue their orders through the *Feldwebel*, and other German non-commissioned officers, and the discipline is said to be maintained with Prussian rigour. If, as our soldiers tell us, the moral and physique of the German troops are falling, the value of the prisoners for labour purposes may decline in the future. But so far they have furnished us with servicable material, and they are being sensibly and profitably employed, with no hardship to themselves. They are paid a small wage, which goes to provide them with extra comforts at the canteen; and under the terms of our reciprocal arrangement with Germany, which it may be hoped is regarded as something more than a scrap of paper by the Government of that country, they are not employed within 182 miles of the front line. Many of them are at work at the base ports. On one glistering wharf, I saw a company of these Germans unloading and stacking stores alongside of British Asiatic and African sections of the Labour Directorate's motley host.

A COSMOPOLITAN CORPS.

It was the sight of these polyglot and many-hued detachments, working busily, and as it seemed, cheerfully, in concert, which first brought home to me an essential and characteristic feature in the system. The A.L.C. is a cosmopolitan body, made up of the representatives of various races and widely sundered nationalities. It comes from diverse lands, and speaks several languages. So much labour is required behind our lines in France and Flanders that we still need more hands, after taking as many men as we can spare from home, and as many German prisoners as it is thought advisable to employ. So the coloured world has been drawn upon to make good the deficit. The Labour Corps now includes many thousands of Chinese, and almost as large a number of Pathans, Nagas, Santals, Ranchis, and other Indians, together with a strong force of Kafirs, Zulus, Basutos, and negroes, a numerous contingent of Egyptians and Sudanese, and even a few Fijians. North-Eastern France is just now a gathering ground of races and peoples. All the continents and islands of the globe seem to have sent in their contribution to the toiling and fighting multitude engaged upon the task of smothering the great Trentino conspiracy against freedom and order; and the men from Asia and Africa, who are labouring diligently under British officers, are serving the common cause no less effectively than the gallant black troops from Senegal and Dakar whom France has not hesitated to put into action against the best battalions of the Prussian Guard.

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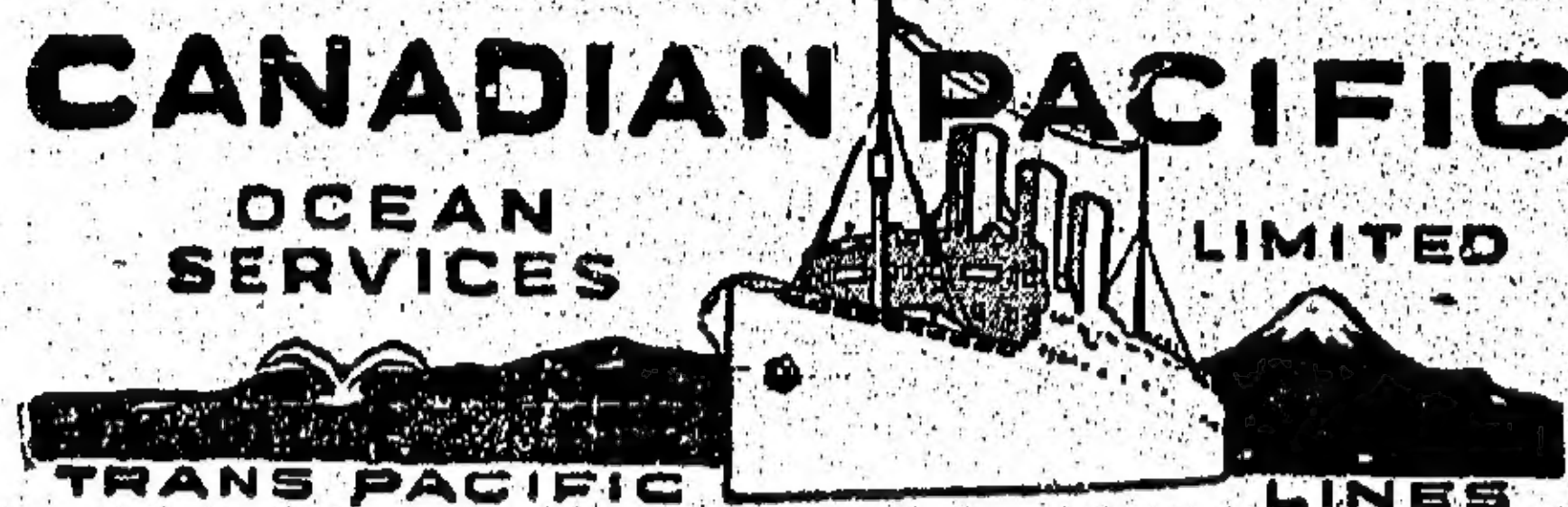
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P. & O. S. N. CO.

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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID AND MARSEILLES.

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LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
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P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARK, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

HAIPHONG TO SINGAPORE: "TAUSANG" Friday, 15th March, 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE TO HAIPHONG: "YUENSANG" Friday, 15th March, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE TO HAIPHONG: "WINGSANG" Tues, 18th March, 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE TO HAIPHONG: "MAUSANG" Wed, 20th March, noon.
SINGAPORE TO HAIPHONG: "LOONGSANG" Fri, 22nd March, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at
Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at
Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light
and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through
tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through
Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at
Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a
steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Labuan.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
kong and Tientsin, sailing at Weihaiwei and Chifu.

UNDER BRITISH GOVERNMENT PORT REGULATIONS, All European
Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on
arrival at destination passport with their Photograph and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

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OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS

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Shanghai.	Wankang.	Lapso.
Chungking.	Wankang.	Samsui.
Taku.	Wankang.	Koongoon.
Manchuria.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade Office.	Shanghai.	Wuchow.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchow.
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Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Hoikow.
Chefoo.	Wanchow.	Lungchow.
Weihaiwei.	Samsui.	Mingto.
Tientsin.	Samsui.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Siam.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Changchun.
Swatow.	Lungkow.	Hunchun.
Lungchingchun.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kobe.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tsushima.
Yokohama.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok.	Nicolajevsk.
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CHOSON.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Kusan.	Chinnampo.
Kusan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO,

FRENCH INDIA-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Tonkin Province.	Quinhon.	Cambridge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
	Batavia.	

SARAWAK.

Sarawak.	Labuan.	British North Borneo.
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Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negeri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
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Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra.

OFFICES OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 13th, at 11.54.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has de-
creased slightly at all reporting stations.
The anti-cyclone remains stationary, and fresh
monsoon will prevail along the China Coast,
and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inch. Total since 1st
January, 0.03 inches, against an average of
4.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... N.E. wind,
fresh; cloudy,
some rain.

Formosa Channel ... North winds,
strong.

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lanchow) ... No. 1

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lanchow) ... No. 1

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

13th MARCH, A.M.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction Force.	Weather
Vladivostok	30.00	41	94	NNE	2
Nemuro	30.00	41	94	NNE	2
Hakodate	30.00	41	94	NNE	2
Tokio	30.00	41	94	NNE	2
Kobe	30.00	41	94	NNE	2
Yokohama	30.00	41	94	NNE	2
Manila	30.00	41	94	NNE	2
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Phu Lien					

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(RIPPWAX & ECKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 14th Mar., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Mar., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th Mar., Noon.
H. N. HAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Mar., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Higgins	TUESDAY,	15th Mar., at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	22nd Mar., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Haks Flv).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SARSOON & CO., LTD.,
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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMER	LEAVE HONGKONG	LEAVE SINGAPORE	LEAVE PORT SWETENHAM	LEAVE PORT SAID	LEAVE LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.					

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at half and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & PUGH, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PAER,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

"JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO."

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	{ KITANGU MARU ... 16,000 Tons SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 12,500 Tons	15th March 11 A.M. 29th " 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	{ NIKKO MARU ... 8,000 Tons AKI MARU ... 12,500 Tons	16th March 11 A.M. 20th April 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	{	{
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN	{	{
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	{	{
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL	{	{
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	{	{
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	{	{

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings FROM HONGKONG.

+ KASHIMA MARU ... Sat., 23rd March, 11 A.M.
+ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOZU, Manager.

Telephones 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 27th Apr.
PERUSA MARU	18,000	FRI., 10th May

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Perusa Maru" call call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,800 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LEP, and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINE (S.)

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" ... WED. DAY, 20th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr., at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"NOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 3 A.M.
"KAIO MARU"	SUNDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKURA MARU"	SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

[APRIL 10, 1918.]

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. MITCHELL, First and Passage Agents,
Fleming's Building, 105 Horse Street.

